Wild and Scenic Rivers (Line)

April 18, 2003				
THEME and DATA BASE INFORMATION				
Title: National Wild and Scenic Rivers				
Feature Data Set:	WSR			
Feature Class:	WSRL.line			
Feature Class Alias:	Wild and Scenic Rivers			
Format:	SDE (multi user RDBMS table based database)			
Theme Group:				
Abbreviation:	WSRL			
Location (Machine/Drive)				
Storage:	Oregon/Washington Corporate SDE			
Check Out				
Description:	Oregon standard for Wild and Scenic River designations (WSRL.lines) includes BLM's national standards for Wild and Scenic Rivers. WSR.line theme shows the linear distribution (river or creek centerline) and boundaries of Designated Wild, Designated Scenic, Designated Recreational and Study Rivers, in Oregon and Washington (BLM).			
	Attributes are provided that give basic information about the river name, river designation, lead management agency, outstanding remarkable values designation date, plan date, and public law number.			
Database Link to Theme:	WSRL_CASEFILE A unique identifier to a specific casefile has value related to a rivers management reach. Each WSRL is assigned a unique WSRL_CASEFILE number that is tied to the associated spatial data. This ID may be a linking field to external databases or other sources of information.			
	WSRL_CN A simple identifier that has no intrinsic value other than imparting a unique identifying label to each arc. Each record can be assigned a unique WSRL_CN number that is tied to the associated spatial data. This ID may be a linking field to external databases or other sources of information.			
Database Location:	None Defined			
Access Restrictions:	This layer does not contain any sensitive information that might be withheld under the Freedom of Information Act and is generally considered releasable to the public.			
Use Restrictions:	FOIA Category = Public			
Metadata/Themes Consulted:	National Standard Wild and Scenic Rivers Woddb Hand Book User Input: Margaret Wolf, Salem Recreation Group, Salem GIS Bureau of Land Management Geospatial Data Clearinghouse http://www1.or.blm.gov/metaweb/smms.asp http://www.nps.gov/rivers/wildriverslist.html#or http://www.ncrc.nps.gov/programs/rtca/nri/STATES/or.html			
Metadata Location:	Required, full Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) compliant			
Spatial Domain:	Oregon and Washington BLM			

Frequency Of Update:	Infrequent after initial population
DATA STEWARDSHIP	
State Data Steward:	Margaret Wolf –OR933 (503) 808-6061 Leslie Frewing-Runyon – OR933 (503) 808-6088
Monitoring Level:	The State Data Steward in conjunction with the District Data Stewards are responsible for reviewing the WSRP theme across the state at least once per year. Suggested checks include the following: (1) consistency between districts in attributing (same values used to mean same thing- data collection methods can be different as long as attributes used consistently), (2) progress toward similar levels of accuracy, (3) areas lacking adequate inventory or currency.
GIS Technical Lead:	Mark S. Koski (503) 375-5604 Salem District GIS Coordinator David Haney (503) 808-6429 OSO 955.2 Arthur Miller (503) 808-6113 OSO 955.2
Document Name:	
COVERAGE INFORMATION	
Spatial Domain:	This theme shows National Wild and Scenic Rivers Designation for BLM and other lands in Washington and Oregon.
Frequency Of Update:	Infrequent after initial population Once the WSRL theme has been created it is the responsibility of the District Data Steward to ensure that the theme remains current. Bringing the theme up to a current level should take place at least once per year if not more frequently. It is also the responsibility of the Data Steward to ensure that any database external to the GIS be kept current and consistent. Updates to the WSR.line theme will take place when there is either a new or a change in designation either spatiality or in any status change of the attributes.
Update Transactions:	The unit of processing for updating the WSR.LINE theme is the district. This means that editors within the districts to update the theme will initiate district-wide transactions. Editors will "checkout" their district's WSR.LINE theme features. They will then add, delete or modify the features prior to "check-in". The district GIS Coordinator will approve update processes and provide assistance and oversight.
Spatial Data Source:	Best available source with a target source scale of 1:24k matched to Oregon and Washington BLM,.GIS database.
Collection and Input Protocols:	The District Data Steward will develop standard field data collection methods and work with the GIS Coordinator to develop corresponding standard GIS input methods. The most common methods of entry of WSR.LINE are by the duplication of lines from Stream themes.
Horizontal Accuracy:	Targeted to National Map Accuracy Standards (NMAS)
Coordinate System data was captured at: A complete Arc/Info projection file is required	NAD_1927_UTM_Zone_10N Transverse_Mercator False_Easting: 500000.000000 False_Northing: 0.000000 Central_Meridian: -123.000000 Scale_Factor: 0.999600 Latitude_Of_Origin: 0.000000
	OR NAD_1927_UTM_Zone_11N

	Transverse Mercator			
	False Easting: 500000.000000			
	False Northing: 0.000000			
	Central_Meridian: -117.000000			
	Scale_Factor: 0.999600			
Liete of Manager	Latitude_Of_Origin: 0.000000			
Units of Measure	Meters.			
Precision	Double Precision			
Coordinate System of he database:	BLM OR/WA Geographic Coordinate System Decimal Degrees –			
	Coordinate System: GEOGCS GCS_North_American_1983			
A complete Arc/Info projection	Datum: D_North_American_1983			
file is required	Spheroid: GRS_1980",6378137.0	0,298.257222101		
i i	Prime Meridian: Greenwich",0.0			
	Units: Degree ,0.0174532925199433			
Units of Measure	•			
TOPOLOGY TOLERANCES	Value	Verified or Default		
Fuzzy	To be determined	To be determined		
Dangle	To be determined	To be determined		
ArcEdit TOLERANCES	Value	Verified or Default		
Edit	To be determined	To be determined		
Grain	To be determined To be determined			
Node Snap	To be determined	To be determined		
Snap	To be determined	To be determined		
Tic Match	To be determined	To be determined		
Weed	To be determined	To be determined		

Attribute Table Structure for WSRL.aat

Feature Class: Line (WSRL.aat)

ITEM NAME	NAME	Input Width	Output Width	Decimal Places	Туре	Standard Type
WSRL_CASEFILE	WSR CASEFILE	15	15	1 14003	С	National Standard WSRL
WSRL_NAME	WSR RIVER NAME	50	50		С	National Standard WSRL
WSRL_AD_STATE	ADMINISTRATIVE STATE	2	2		С	National Standard WSRL
WSRL_DS_TYPE	WSR DESIGNATION TYPE	12	12		С	OR/WA Standard
WSRL_LINE_TYPE	WSR LINE TYPE	6	6		С	OR/WA Standard
WSRL_L_AGENCY	LEAD MANAGING AGENCY	10	10		С	OR/WA Standard
WSRL_DS_DATE	DESIGNATION DATE	8	8		D	OR/WA Standard
WSRL_DS_MILES	DESIGNATED RIVER MILES	10	10	1	I	OR/WA Standard
WSRL_PL_DATE	MANAGEMENT PLAN DATE	8	8		D	OR/WA Standard
WSRL_PUB_LAW	PUBLIC LAW NUMBER	20	20		С	OR/WA Standard
WSRL_DEF_FEAT	DEFINING FEATURE	30	30		С	National Standard WSRL
WSRL_COORD_SRC	COORDINATE SOURCE	20	20		С	National Standard WSRL
WSRL_ACCURACY	ACCURACY	2	2	I		OR/WA Standard
WSRL_SRC_DATE	GIS DATE	8	8		D	OR/WA Standard
WSRL_CN	CONTROL NUMBER	12	12		С	OR/WA Standard

Attribute Table Structure for WSRL.Line

Feature Class: Line (WSRL.line)

ITEM NAME	Alias (line)	Allow Null Values	Default Value
WSRL_CASEFILE	WSR Casefile	Yes	None
WSRL_NAME	WSR River Name	Yes	None
WSRL_AD_STATE	Administrative State	No	None
WSRL_DS_TYPE	WSR Designation Type	Yes	None
WSRL_LINE_TYPE	WSR Line Type	No	None
WSRL_L_AGENCY	Lead Managing Agency	Yes	None
WSRL_DS_DATE	Designation Date	No	None
WSRL_DS_MILES	Designated River Miles	Yes	None
WSRL_PL_DATE	Management Plan Date	Yes	None
WSRL_PUB_LAW	Public Law Number	Yes	None
WSRL_DEF_FEAT	Defining Feature	Yes	None
WSRL_COORD_SRC	Coordinate Source	No	None
WSRL_ACCURACY	Accuracy	Yes	None
WSRL_SRC_DATE	GIS Source Date	Yes	None
WSRL_CN	Control Number	Yes	None

National Wild and Scenic Rivers Themes Attribute Domain for WSRL lines

WSRL_CASEFILE Required FOIA Category = Public	WSRL Casefile This value refers to the serialized case file number for each National Wild and Scenic River. This field should be in uppercase. For example, OR035582. The WSRL_Casefile number will match the WSRP_Casefile number on the polygon layer. Values should be placed only on WSRL_L_TYPE values of 1 (Designated River)
OR035582	A unique identifier to a specific casefile has value related to a Wild and Scenic rivers management reach. Each WSRL is assigned a unique WSRL_ CASEFILE number that is tied to the associated spatial data. This ID may be a linking field to external databases or other sources of information.
WSRL_NAME	WSR River Name
Required FOIA Category = Public	This value refers to the official name of the river in the act. It may contain spaces, plus a combination of upper and lowercase alpha characters. Values should be placed only on WSRL_L_TYPE values of 1 (Designated River)
Middle Crooked North Fork Crooked Lower Deschutes River	A list of Wild and Scenic Rivers can be found at: http://www.nps.gov/rivers/wildriverslist.html#or
Donner and Blitzen Elkhorn Creek Grande Ronde River	http://www.ncrc.nps.gov/programs/rtca/nri/STATES/or.html
John Day River South Fork John Day River Klamath River North Umpqua River Owyhee River North Fork Owyhee River Powder River Quartzville Creek Rogue River Salmon River Sandy River North Umpqua River Wallowa River West Little Owyhee River White Wildhorse Creeks Kiger Creeks	There may be additional Rivers or Creeks.

WCDL AD CTATE	Administrative Ctate Office		
WSRL_AD_STATE Required	Administrative State Office This value refers to the BLM administrative State Office for the Wild		
FOIA Category = Public	and Scenic River. This field should be the two-digit uppercase code		
Coded DOMAIN			
	for the state. For example, OR.		
OR	Oregon/Washington		
CA	California		
ID	Idaho		
NV	Nevada		
WSRL_DS_TYPE	WSR Designation Type		
Required	This refers to the river designation class as defined in the Wild and		
FOIA Category = Public	Scenic Rivers Act of 1968.		
	Values also ald hands and and an WORL L. TVDF values of 4		
0 1 1 5 6 1 1 1 1	Values should be placed only on WSRL_L_TYPE values of 1		
Coded DOMAIN	(Designated River)		
NO DESIG	No designation		
WILD	Wild River		
	Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and		
	generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines		
	essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. These represent		
	vestiges of primitive America.		
SCENIC	Scenic River		
	Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with		
	shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely		
	undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.		
RECREATIONAL	Recreational River		
	Those rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road		
	or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines,		
	and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in		
	the past.		
STUDY	Study River		
	5.00, 1.00		
	The purpose of a wild and scenic river study river is to provide		
	information upon which the President can base his recommendation		
	and Congress can make a decision as to the inclusion into Wild and		
	Scenic River system		
	Occilio Miver System		

WSRL_LINE_TYPE	WSR Line Type		
Required			
FOIA Category = Public	The type of line segment (river, outside boundary or interior line).		
Coded DOMAIN RIVER	Designated or Study Divor		
BND	Designated or Study River Designated or Study River Boundary		
INT	Other Lines (Interior boundary lines)		
INI	Other Eines (interior bodilidary lines)		
WSRL L AGENCY	Lead Managing Agency		
Required	Lead Managing Agency for that river segment. Values should be		
FOIA Category = Public	placed only on WSRL_L_TYPE values of 1 (Designated River)		
BLM	Bureau of Land Management		
USFS	United States Forests Service		
NPS	National Park Service		
USFWS	United State Fish and Wildlife Service		
OR STATE	State of Oregon		
WA STATE	State of Washington		
TRIBE	Tribe		
OTHER	Other Federal		
WSRL DS DATE	Pagignatian Data		
Required	Designation Date Date the river was designated as being a part of the Wild and Scenic		
FOIA Category = Public	River system.		
1 Cirt Category 1 ability	Turdi dyctom.		
	Values should be placed only on WSRL_L_TYPE values of 1 (Designated River)		
19990102	Designation Date (YYYYMMDD). For example: 19950415 is April 15, 1995.		
WSRL_DS_MILES	Designated River Miles		
Optional			
FOIA Category = Public	This field may be the same length (miles) for more than one segment and be comprised of multiple segments with the same WSRL length. Do not use this field to determine the sum of the miles of single or multiple designations.		
	Values should be placed only on WSRL_L_TYPE values of 1 (Designated River)		
99999.4	Miles		
WEDI DI DATE	Management Dien Date		
WSRL_PL_DATE Optional	Management Plan Date Date of the current management plan for the river.		
FOIA Category = Public	Date of the current management plan for the fiver.		
1 Olivi Odlogory – Fublic	Values should be placed only on WSRL_L_TYPE values of 1 (Designated River)		
19990102	Plan Date (YYYYMMDD). For example: 19950415 is April 15, 1995.		
	(
L			

WSRL_PUB_LAW	Public Law Number
Optional	Public law number that applies to the river segment.
FOIA Category = Public	
ů ,	Values should be placed only on WSRL_L_TYPE values of 1
	(Designated River)
90-542	Public law number
WSRL_DEF_FEAT	Defining Features
Required	The type of physical feature that defines the DATA LAYER area line
FOIA Category = Public	segment. This value refers to the natural, manmade, or mapping
	feature that represents the Wild and Scenic River. This value is
	recorded on each arc. This field is used when coincident lines are
	part of the Wild and Scenic River Boundary. For example, if a portion
	of the trail follows a contour line.
	Values should be placed only on WSRL L TYPE values of 2
	(Designated River Boundary)
ROAD	A road forms the boundary for this line segment.
ROADBUFFERXXXX	The boundary is a buffer line XXX feet in from a road.
RIGHT-OF-WAY	A legal road right of way forms the boundary for this line segment.
RIM	A rim forms the boundary for this line segment.
CONTOURXXXX	A contour line forms the boundary for this line segment. The "XXXX"
	is the contour elevation in feet (contour 2200 = a contour line at 2200
	feet in elevation).
TRAIL	A trail forms the boundary for this line segment.
FENCE	A fence forms the boundary for this line segment.
RIDGE	A ridge forms the boundary for this line segment.
STREAM	A stream forms the boundary for this line segment.
POWERLINE	A powerline forms the boundary for this line segment.
SUBDIVISION	A GCDB based boundary.
EDGE-OF-LAVA	The edge of a lava flow forms the boundary for this line segment.
MEANDER-LINE	A lake meander line (when not defined by GCDB) forms the
	boundary for this line segment.
MEDIAL-LINE	A lake medial line forms the boundary for this line segment.
DRAINAGE	Drainage forms the boundary for this line segment.
LAVA&SEEDING	The boundary follows the edge of lava and a seeding.
XXXXX	For Features not on the list call Stan Frazier
STREAMBUFFERXXXX	The boundary is a buffer line XXX feet in from a stream.

WSRL_COORD_SRC	Coordinate Source		
Required	The source (in general terms) of the DATA LAYER that makes up		
FOIA Category = Public	the line work. If coordinate source is a BLM master data layer, refer to master data layer by name.		
Manuscript	Hand drawn feature not represented by line work in a reference theme. (Needs accuracy)		
GPS	GPS captured feature. (Needs accuracy)		
COB	COB = County Boundaries data layer		
DOB	DOB = District Boundaries data layer		
GTRN	GTRN = Transportation data layer		
LLI	LLI = Land Line Inventory data layer		
STREAMS	STREAMS = Hydrography data layer		
LAKES	LAKES = Double Lined Streams or Lakes		
GCDB	GCDB = linework snapped to geographic coordinate database points		
DOQ	DOQ = linework where to digital orthoquad was used as a reference layer. (Needs accuracy)		
24K DLG	24K DLG = linework from 24K digital line graph data (such as		
	streams and roads)		
24K DRG	24K DRG = linework from digitizing USGS 24K digital raster graphs		
	(topo maps). (Needs accuracy)		
XXXXXX	For Features not listed add the theme code or call Stan Frazier		
WSRL_ACCURACY	Accuracy		
Required FOIA Category = Public	Locational accuracy code that indicates how close to the true		
0 ,			
	geographic location on the ground a GIS entity has been recorded. There are two aspects to accuracy: the tools used to get spatial		
	geographic location on the ground a GIS entity has been recorded. There are two aspects to accuracy: the tools used to get spatial entities into a GIS (turned into digital representations), and the actual		
	There are two aspects to accuracy: the tools used to get spatial		
	There are two aspects to accuracy: the tools used to get spatial entities into a GIS (turned into digital representations), and the actual accuracy - how far off (+ or - feet) is the digital product. Three types of tools are recognized: GPS (global positioning system),		
	There are two aspects to accuracy: the tools used to get spatial entities into a GIS (turned into digital representations), and the actual accuracy - how far off (+ or - feet) is the digital product. Three types of tools are recognized: GPS (global positioning system), manuscripting onto a map or photo, and legal descriptions using		
	There are two aspects to accuracy: the tools used to get spatial entities into a GIS (turned into digital representations), and the actual accuracy - how far off (+ or - feet) is the digital product. Three types of tools are recognized: GPS (global positioning system),		
DOMAIN	There are two aspects to accuracy: the tools used to get spatial entities into a GIS (turned into digital representations), and the actual accuracy - how far off (+ or - feet) is the digital product. Three types of tools are recognized: GPS (global positioning system), manuscripting onto a map or photo, and legal descriptions using Township, Range, and Section. See WSRL_COOR_SRC on where to apply.		
1	There are two aspects to accuracy: the tools used to get spatial entities into a GIS (turned into digital representations), and the actual accuracy - how far off (+ or - feet) is the digital product. Three types of tools are recognized: GPS (global positioning system), manuscripting onto a map or photo, and legal descriptions using Township, Range, and Section. See WSRL_COOR_SRC on where to apply. GPS within 3 Feet		
1 2	There are two aspects to accuracy: the tools used to get spatial entities into a GIS (turned into digital representations), and the actual accuracy - how far off (+ or - feet) is the digital product. Three types of tools are recognized: GPS (global positioning system), manuscripting onto a map or photo, and legal descriptions using Township, Range, and Section. See WSRL_COOR_SRC on where to apply. GPS within 3 Feet GPS within 30 Feet		
1 2 3	There are two aspects to accuracy: the tools used to get spatial entities into a GIS (turned into digital representations), and the actual accuracy - how far off (+ or - feet) is the digital product. Three types of tools are recognized: GPS (global positioning system), manuscripting onto a map or photo, and legal descriptions using Township, Range, and Section. See WSRL_COOR_SRC on where to apply. GPS within 3 Feet GPS within 30 Feet GPS within 300 Feet		
1 2 3 4	There are two aspects to accuracy: the tools used to get spatial entities into a GIS (turned into digital representations), and the actual accuracy - how far off (+ or - feet) is the digital product. Three types of tools are recognized: GPS (global positioning system), manuscripting onto a map or photo, and legal descriptions using Township, Range, and Section. See WSRL_COOR_SRC on where to apply. GPS within 3 Feet GPS within 30 Feet GPS within 300 Feet Manuscripted within 40 Feet		
1 2 3 4 5	There are two aspects to accuracy: the tools used to get spatial entities into a GIS (turned into digital representations), and the actual accuracy - how far off (+ or - feet) is the digital product. Three types of tools are recognized: GPS (global positioning system), manuscripting onto a map or photo, and legal descriptions using Township, Range, and Section. See WSRL_COOR_SRC on where to apply. GPS within 3 Feet GPS within 30 Feet GPS within 300 Feet Manuscripted within 40 Feet Manuscripted within 100 Feet		
1 2 3 4 5 6	There are two aspects to accuracy: the tools used to get spatial entities into a GIS (turned into digital representations), and the actual accuracy - how far off (+ or - feet) is the digital product. Three types of tools are recognized: GPS (global positioning system), manuscripting onto a map or photo, and legal descriptions using Township, Range, and Section. See WSRL_COOR_SRC on where to apply. GPS within 3 Feet GPS within 30 Feet GPS within 300 Feet Manuscripted within 40 Feet Manuscripted within 100 Feet Manuscripted within 150 Feet		
1 2 3 4 5 6	There are two aspects to accuracy: the tools used to get spatial entities into a GIS (turned into digital representations), and the actual accuracy - how far off (+ or - feet) is the digital product. Three types of tools are recognized: GPS (global positioning system), manuscripting onto a map or photo, and legal descriptions using Township, Range, and Section. See WSRL_COOR_SRC on where to apply. GPS within 3 Feet GPS within 30 Feet GPS within 300 Feet Manuscripted within 40 Feet Manuscripted within 150 Feet Manuscripted within 150 Feet Manuscripted within 300 Feet		
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	There are two aspects to accuracy: the tools used to get spatial entities into a GIS (turned into digital representations), and the actual accuracy - how far off (+ or - feet) is the digital product. Three types of tools are recognized: GPS (global positioning system), manuscripting onto a map or photo, and legal descriptions using Township, Range, and Section. See WSRL_COOR_SRC on where to apply. GPS within 3 Feet GPS within 30 Feet GPS within 300 Feet Manuscripted within 40 Feet Manuscripted within 150 Feet Manuscripted within 300 Feet Manuscripted within 300 Feet Manuscripted within 660 Feet		
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	There are two aspects to accuracy: the tools used to get spatial entities into a GIS (turned into digital representations), and the actual accuracy - how far off (+ or - feet) is the digital product. Three types of tools are recognized: GPS (global positioning system), manuscripting onto a map or photo, and legal descriptions using Township, Range, and Section. See WSRL_COOR_SRC on where to apply. GPS within 3 Feet GPS within 30 Feet GPS within 300 Feet Manuscripted within 40 Feet Manuscripted within 100 Feet Manuscripted within 150 Feet Manuscripted within 300 Feet Manuscripted within 300 Feet Manuscripted within 300 Feet Manuscripted within 150 Feet Manuscripted within 150 Feet Manuscripted within 150 Feet		
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	There are two aspects to accuracy: the tools used to get spatial entities into a GIS (turned into digital representations), and the actual accuracy - how far off (+ or - feet) is the digital product. Three types of tools are recognized: GPS (global positioning system), manuscripting onto a map or photo, and legal descriptions using Township, Range, and Section. See WSRL_COOR_SRC on where to apply. GPS within 3 Feet GPS within 30 Feet GPS within 300 Feet Manuscripted within 40 Feet Manuscripted within 150 Feet Manuscripted within 300 Feet Manuscripted within 300 Feet Manuscripted within 660 Feet		
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	There are two aspects to accuracy: the tools used to get spatial entities into a GIS (turned into digital representations), and the actual accuracy - how far off (+ or - feet) is the digital product. Three types of tools are recognized: GPS (global positioning system), manuscripting onto a map or photo, and legal descriptions using Township, Range, and Section. See WSRL_COOR_SRC on where to apply. GPS within 3 Feet GPS within 30 Feet GPS within 300 Feet Manuscripted within 40 Feet Manuscripted within 100 Feet Manuscripted within 150 Feet Manuscripted within 300 Feet Manuscripted within 300 Feet Manuscripted within 300 Feet Manuscripted within 150 Feet Manuscripted within 150 Feet Manuscripted within 150 Feet		
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	There are two aspects to accuracy: the tools used to get spatial entities into a GIS (turned into digital representations), and the actual accuracy - how far off (+ or - feet) is the digital product. Three types of tools are recognized: GPS (global positioning system), manuscripting onto a map or photo, and legal descriptions using Township, Range, and Section. See WSRL_COOR_SRC on where to apply. GPS within 3 Feet GPS within 30 Feet GPS within 300 Feet Manuscripted within 40 Feet Manuscripted within 150 Feet Manuscripted within 150 Feet Manuscripted within 300 Feet Manuscripted within 300 Feet Manuscripted within 1320 Feet Manuscripted within 1320 Feet Manuscripted within one-half mile Manuscripted best estimate of location with no distance limit		

WSRL_SRC_DATE Required FOIA Category = Public	GIS Source Date The vintage (in general terms) of the coordinate source materials. The date should represent the timeliness of the information portrayed in the Coordinate Source field.		
19950415	(YYYYMMDD). For example: 19950415 is April 15, 1995		
WSRL_CN Optional FOIA Category = Public	Control Number Uniquely identify each feature. OR/WA BLM Districts units establish this number. It is used to link the spatial data to an external database.		
Example: OR080-0001	A unique code established by each District. An example could be: State Code District Code - Number		